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UNITED STATES MINT.

Synopsis of Its Operations During the Past Fiscal Year.

Interesting Figures Concerning Gold and Silver Coin.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report, says that the value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices during the year was greater than in any previous year since 1881. The value of the gold deposited was \$68,223,072. In addition there were deposits of the value of \$15,193,706, making the total \$83,416,778, against \$49,006,531.65 in 1886, being an excess of \$33,810,244. The value of the silver deposited and purchased was \$47,756,918. In addition there were redeposits of silver amounting to \$462,113, making the total, calculated at the coining rate, \$48,219,031, against \$37,917,026 in the preceding year, an excess of \$10,302,005.

Of the gold deposited \$32,973,027 was of domestic production, \$22,571,328 of foreign gold bullion, \$9,806,552 of foreign gold coin, \$516,984 of United States gold coin and \$2,265,218 of old material. The coinage of the fiscal year was as follows:

Description	Pieces	Value
Gold.....	3,724,720	\$2,383,279
Silver.....	44,231,288	\$4,300,483
Minor coins.....	50,166,509	943,650

Totals.....98,122,517 \$57,703,412

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold, \$8,188,933; silver, \$6,481,611. Total \$64,670,501.

The silver bullion purchased during the year for the silver dollar coinage was 29,433,342 standard ounces, of the cost of \$25,988,620. The average cost was \$0.98,1072 per fine ounce. The number of silver dollars made was 33,263,831. There were distributed from the mints during the year 10,901,928 silver dollars, and 10,500,000 were transferred to the Treasury.

The number of trade dollars redeemed by the Treasury under provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,035. The trade dollars redeemed have all been transferred to the mints or the Assay Office at New York and melted into bars ready for coinage. The loss by abrasion was 40,215.79 standard ounces, equivalent to 45,961 trade dollars, an average abrasion of about 2½ grains apiece. If the trade dollars redeemed are coined into subsidiary silver, the profit, exclusive of operative wastage, will be \$631,574. If coined into standard silver dollars, \$93,004.

The Mint at Philadelphia has been taxed to its utmost capacity to execute the large minor coinage demanded of it in addition to the mandatory coinage of silver dollars. Notwithstanding the large number of pieces struck (50,166,509), the demand for minor coins is still far beyond the capacity of the Mint to promptly fill the orders. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices from all sources during the year amounted to \$8,842,819, and the total expenses and losses of all kinds to \$1,437,432.

The value of the gold and silver bars issued from the United States Assay Office at New York and the Mint at Philadelphia for use in the industrial arts during the year was \$8,895,710 gold, and \$1,471,646 silver.

The Director estimates the stock of coin and bullion in the United States on July 1, 1887, as follows:

	Coin	Bullion
Gold.....	\$500,008,065	\$87,513,270
Silver.....	\$42,537,916	10,455,650

Totals.....\$911,545,981 \$97,968,920

The Director estimates the stock of gold and silver coin on Nov. 1, 1887, to have been: Gold, \$574,927,873; silver dollars, \$277,110,157; subsidiary silver, \$75,758,186; total coin, \$927,796,216.

Revised estimates of the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 show:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1883.....	\$95,332,000	\$115,088,000
1884.....	101,064,000	116,564,000
1885.....	102,975,000	127,257,000
1886.....	97,961,000	130,383,000

The value of the coinage of the world is as follows:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1884.....	\$90,432,735	\$95,832,084
1885.....	94,728,008	105,105,283
1886.....	92,653,400	124,678,678

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SANKEY, the singing evangelist, has gone to Europe.

The Queen of Sweden has become insane and is confined at Ulrikadal.

BUFFALO BILL says he is worth \$500,000, mostly in Western real estate.

A THOUSAND dollars an hour is said to be a low estimate of Jay Gould's income.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is said to have the most musical voice in Congress.

DR. TALMAGE can work best on his feet and makes most of his sermons while walking the floor.

COL. J. B. STEINBERGER, Prime Minister of the Samoan Islands under the recently retired King Mafetua, is now living in retirement at Kent, Conn.

W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington philanthropist, will soon be eighty-nine years of age, but he says that he expects to entertain more than usual during this winter.

ONE of the most successful surgeons of Philadelphia is Dr. Caroline V. Anders, the daughter of a wealthy negro coal merchant. She was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

EX-SECRETARY ROBERT T. LINCOLN, of Chicago, bears no resemblance whatever to his father, his face being rather symmetrical in outline, with round cheeks. Not nearly as tall as the dead President, he is large and heavily built.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, has about twenty jockeys at his Palo Alto farm, and nearly one hundred stable employees. He has recently established a night school for their benefit, at which Mrs. Stanford herself frequently gives instruction.

MARSHAL FIELD, the Chicago dry-goods prince, is estimated to be worth nearly \$20,000,000. When the war broke out he was a clerk with L. Z. Leiter, his present partner, in the dry-goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. Things looked blue at that time, and John V. Farwell, the managing partner, offered the young clerks a percentage of the profits in lieu of their salaries. At the end of the year each clerk drew out \$50,000 for his share.

LATER NEWS.

THE largest Fair held in New York in many years is in progress under the auspices of the combined Masons of the Metropolis, and for the purpose of increasing the Asylum fund.

FIVE men were injured, one fatally, at a fire in Pittsburgh, Penn.

REV. COL. ANDERSON was publicly installed as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Norwalk, Conn., with appropriate ceremonies.

THE explosion of a boiler in the kitchen of the Kirby House, at Milwaukee, killed one woman and seriously injured a number of others.

It is reported that there is no doubt as to the insanity of ex-United States Senator Jones, of Florida.

A HALL at Mineola, Texas, in which colored people were holding a dance, collapsed suddenly during a violent wind storm. Five persons were killed and about twenty injured. Six of the injured had arms or legs broken.

THE captain of a steamer which has just arrived at New Orleans makes public a letter which he had received from the owner of an American schooner to the effect that armed Nicaraguans had boarded and taken forcible possession of his and another American vessel.

POSTAL revenues during the last fiscal year were \$48,118,273; expenditures, \$53,133,252. Receipts increased over the previous year 11.1 per cent., and if this ratio continues the postal service will be self-sustaining again in two years.

THE Postoffice authorities recommend a trial in the great cities of this country of the pneumatic tube system now in successful operation in London, Berlin and Paris.

THE President has appointed Stephen F. Mitchell Collector of Customs at Saco, Me.

A DESPATCH from San Remo, Italy, says that the condition of the German Crown Prince is now considered hopeful.

SIXTEEN girls in a Russian boarding school were burned to death. Twenty-four escaped by jumping from the windows.

ALL the editors of St. Petersburg have been summoned by the press censor and instructed to adopt a moderate tone regarding Germany.

THE Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has decided that a woman cannot be made a notary public in that State.

JOHN MOST, the Anarchist leader, has been adjudged guilty by a New York jury of using language calculated to cause a riot. Herr Most has already served a term of one year's imprisonment on a similar charge.

A BOILER of a steam sawmill near Dennison, Ill., exploded, and Ed. Gilky, a prominent farmer, was instantly killed, and Joe Clark and Sylvester Norman were fatally wounded.

PAUL WOLF, the Herr Most of Chicago, has been arrested, charged with making threats against State's Attorney Grinnell, Judge Gary, and all the jurors in the Anarchist trial.

C. R. AND C. K. GARRISON, nephews of the late Commodore Garrison, were killed while descending a lead mine at Webb City, Mo.

ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: James B. Chess, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Durango, Mexico; and Allen D. Norman to be Postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

BARON HIRSCH, an immensely wealthy Hebrew, has given \$10,000,000 to found in Russia primary schools for the education of Jewish children.

JACOB SHARP WINS.

He is Granted a New Trial by the New York Court of Appeals.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided in favor of the appeal of Jacob Sharp from his conviction for bribery in obtaining the franchise for a Broadway railroad from the New York City Board of Aldermen of 1884. By this decision the ex-President of the Broadway Railroad Company is saved for the present from being transferred from Ludlow Street Jail to Sing Sing Prison. He has been released on bail.

The decision of the General Term affirming the conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered. The opinion was written by Judge Danforth, and was concurred in by all his associates. A supplemental opinion was written by Judge Peckham.

There was somewhat of a flutter in the Court of Appeals chamber at Albany, when the decision was announced. Roscoe Conkling, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Attorney-General O'Brien and other prominent lawyers put their heads together and conversed about the decision.

The judgment was reversed on the ground that the lower court erred in admitting the evidence of Sharp before the Senate Investigating Committee, and the testimony of Pettie, of ex-Alderman Miller, of the detectives concerning the Canadian exiles, and of Phelps.

Assistant District Attorney Nicoll, who had charge of the case for the people, thought that Sharp could be convicted on a second trial, without the evidence which the Court of Appeals decides inadmissible.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Some Data Respecting the Lower Branch of Congress.

Some interesting data in respect to the political complexion of the new House have been compiled at the Capitol. Of the 168 regular Democrats it seems that 104 are members re-elected and 64 are new members. Out of the 104 old members, 69 have been returned from the South and 35 from the North, while 33 of the new members are from Southern States and 31 from Northern States. Altogether, the Southern States have 102 Democratic Representatives, and the Northern States 66. On the Republican side of the House there are 84 old members and 84 new members, making 168 in all. The Northern States send back 89 of the old members who are re-elected, while but 5 old members have been returned from the whole of the South. The Southern States, however, return 11 new Republicans, making 10 Republican Representatives from the whole South. The Northern States have elected 48 new Republican Representatives, and have a total representation in the House of 137 free public members.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Hats and bonnets are very picturesque this season.

All Paris frocks are more looped than London gowns.

Ostrich feather bows and band trimmings are coming in vogue.

The variety in bodices, corsages and sleeves is seemingly endless.

The polonaise is revived, but is not so popular here as on the other side.

A diamond sun, instead of star or crescent, is the newest corsage brooch for a bride.

Next to yellow, cardinal red is the best color for the ribbon of a lady's driving whip.

There are about eighteen thousand female students in the different colleges in the United States.

Miss Ada Lee, an attorney at Port Huron, Mich., has held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for three years.

Nets of gold, silver and steel, jet beads and other beads are not infrequently drawn over the crowns of dressy bonnets and hats.

The crowns of velvet and plush hats and bonnets are frequently studded thickly with sharks' teeth, pointed pieces of black jet.

Siren, pale sea green, shot with gold and with crimson, appears in many of the new ribbons and millinery fabrics, plushes, velvets and moires.

Sensible fashions for children are now the only good form and freedom of movement and comfort are of first consideration in all the details of the wardrobe.

Gobelin blue with very dark rich mahogany shades are used in children's costumes with good effect. This is also a popular combination in ladies' costumes.

The most elegant of all black gowns is of velvet, trimmed with Chantilly laces and rows of that long-stranded, fine-cut jet bead fringe called "rain fringe" by dressmakers.

Following the pretty English fashion, even young matrons wear the breakfast cap, and it is nowadays a most coquettish and attractive affair of dainty lace and velvet bows.

The Dutch patterns in children's costumes still are the most attractive and picturesque models, and the Gretchen dress is still among the most becoming and popular of all.

Shot woollen fabrics, with the warp of red, the woof of blue, green, brown, yellow or gray, in various shades of those colors, are the latest novelty seen on dry goods counters.

A woman was awarded the first premium for sheep raising at the late state fair of Iowa. Many excellent inventions by Iowa women are coming into marketable demand.

Feathers, not stuffed birds, are seen on the attractive bonnets this season, but they are cocks' plumes and ostrich tips which do not shock the sensibilities of the Audubon Society.

Colored borders to handkerchiefs of the most gaudy coloring are stylish. Yellow and black are the colors seen most generally, but brilliant red and bright blue are also seen.

Queen Emma of Holland is a brunette whose eyes would be very pretty did she not continually wink when speaking, thus giving you the impression of preparing for a good burst of tears.

Miss A. E. Bell of London is said to be the only woman in England engaged in regular business as a stockbroker. Miss Bell was a daughter of the English consul at Siam, but lost her father early.

There are a great many beautiful new woollens in cross bars and plaids which are not in any sense true tartans but which are beautiful in effect and which will be generally worn the coming season.

The half girdle of velvet is the prettiest finish for a fan or a shirred waist. Sometimes the half girdle joins a sash, which is tied behind in a bow. The sash is still an attractive part of the costume.

The English felt turbans and toques intended for wear with tailor gowns have close rolling brims, bound, or rather bordered, with wide silk hatters' galloon or braid, and frequently the trimming is loops of the same galloon and a few quills.

The dressiest short wraps of bengaline and velvet or plush are elaborately trimmed with lace, bead fringes, and embroideries, sometimes with metal thread embroideries and soutache, and to these for cold weather bands of fur are added.

The "toursure war" goes on with unabated vigor. Fashion writers say the bustle is out of date; artists declaim against it on aesthetic grounds, physicians on hygienic; but the fashionable dressmakers still insist upon it and it will probably have at least another year of existence.

The girls in the department of manual training at the St. Paul High School have demonstrated that they can saw a board as well as a man can. Thirty-six of them gave an exhibition of their skill to an admiring audience, and they also drove countless nails without once hammering their thumbs.

High collars on dresses are going out of vogue, except for those intended for street, out-of-door, and traveling wear. Indoor dresses are made to be worn with large falling collars of lace, while a dog collar or ribbon or velvet, lace and bead trimmed, is fastened round the neck with a jeweled pin or fancy buckle.

STONING THE POLICE.

Citizens of Limerick Prevented from Holding a Demonstration.

An attempt made in Limerick, Ireland, on Sunday, to hold a demonstration in honor of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, hanged at Manchester, was suppressed by the police. The unveiling of a statue to commemorate the hanging of the men was set down as a portion of the programme. Fearing interference with the statue, a guard surrounded it during the night. Mr. McInerney, of New York, who had been chosen to preside at the demonstration, was on the ground and addressed the people.

The police then drew their batons and made an onslaught upon the crowd. This was answered by stone throwing. The crowd was dispersed. Subsequently, wherever groups were found assembling, the police charged upon them and seized their flags. In these encounters a number of people were hurt. Troops occupied the thoroughfares. The Mayor and other municipal officers were actively engaged in quieting the people.

A serious disturbance occurred in Limerick during the evening. The crowd stoned and booed the police, who tried to clear the streets with batons and bayonets, but met with great resistance. Many civilians and constables were injured. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital. The police acted in a reckless manner. The windows of the hotels on the streets where the trouble occurred were filled with onlookers. Many of these persons taunted the police, who replied by throwing staffs and stones, breaking a large number of windows. Thirty persons had their wounds dressed at the hospital.

The police used their batons indiscriminately, clubbing men, women and small boys. They even pursued the fleeing people into their houses. The organist of a Catholic church was clubbed on the head while leaving the building. During the disturbance one shop was completely wrecked and the windows of the County Club were smashed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime.....	47	7 1/2
Calves, common to prime.....	9	@ 11 1/2
Sheep.....	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Lamb.....	5 1/2	@ 7
Hogs—Live.....	5	@ 5 1/4
Dressed.....	7 1/2	@ 8
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy.....	3 1/2	@ 4 5/8
West, good to choice.....	3 1/2	@ 3 5/8
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	87 1/2	@ 87 1/2
Rye—State.....	50	@ 58
Barley—State.....	82	@ 85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	53 1/2	@ 56 1/2
Oats—White State.....	34 1/2	@ 35
Mixed Western.....	34	@ 36
Hay—Med. to prime.....	65	@ 80
Straw—No. 1, Rye.....	75	@ 80
Lard—City Steam.....	7 5/8	@ 7 7/8
Butter—State Creamery.....	25	@ 28
Dairy.....	16	@ 27
West. Im. Creamery.....	18	@ 23
Factory.....	12 1/2	@ 17
Cheese—State Factory.....	10	@ 11 1/4
Skins.....	5	@ 9 1/4
Western.....	9 1/2	@ 11
Eggs—State and Penn.....	—	@ 25

BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western.....	3 25	@ 3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice.....	4 20	@ 4 60
Lamb—Western.....	5 60	@ 5 75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	4 40	@ 4 70
Flour—Family.....	4 75	@ 5 15
Wheat—No. 1.....	87	@ 89
Corn—No. 2 Mixed.....	51	@ 51 1/4
Oats—No. 2 Mixed.....	—	@ 32
Barley—State.....	70	@ 82

BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice.....	8	@ 9 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	5 1/2	@ 6
Northern Dressed.....	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl.....	17 00	@ 17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	4 70	@ 4 95
Corn—High Mixed.....	—	@ 56 1/2
Oats—Extra White.....	30	@ 30 1/2
Rye—State.....	60	@ 65

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight.....	6	@ 7
Sheep—Live weight.....	4	@ 5 1/4
Lamb.....	5 1/2	@ 6
Hogs—Northern.....	—	@ 6

PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family.....	3 60	@ 3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red.....	86	@ 86 1/2
Corn—State Yellow.....	54 1/2	@ 55 1/2
Oats Mixed.....	—	@ 33 1/2
Rye—State.....	52 1/2	@ 53
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	28	@ 29
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream.....	13	@ 12 1/2

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